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NUMBER 975.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING,
BY JAMES WALKER,
OF FREDERICKSBURG,
THE SPEECHES OF
M. De Mirabeau,
THE ELDER:
Pronounced in the National Assembly of
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A Sketch of his Life & Character.

IT is unnecessary to make any remarks on the merit of this work, as every man, who has read at all, must be somewhat acquainted with the character of Count *De Mirabeau*.

"I have been, am, I will be to my "grave, the Man of Public Liberty, the "MAN of the Constitution. Woe be to "the privileged orders, if privileges con"stitute the Man of the People, and not "rather the Man of the Nobles; for pri"vileges will have an end, but the People "is eternal."

The character of Mirabeau as an orator is well drawn by the translator of his speeches, (*James White*)—"As a politician, he occasionally experienced interruption; as an orator, he never knew what it was to be despised. The closeness of his reasoning was relieved and illustrated by the fire and majesty of his declamation. None coughed, none muttered curses, none stole away to dinner, when Mirabeau rose to speak: his admiring auditors paid him the homage of deep silence; and when he ceased, their natural deficiency of phlegm, betrayed them into the most animated proofs of approbation. No gaudy ideas, no glittering verbosity, amused the ear and imagination, at the expence of the understanding, nor distracted attention from the main subject of debate. It was not a display of fire-works, but a grand and awful discharge of artillery, doing effectual execution upon the auxiliaries of despotism."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in 2 vols. demy octavo, on a fine paper, and new type. It will be neatly bound and lettered, and contain about 750 pages. The price to subscribers will be 2 Dollars; to booksellers, who take a great number, a reasonable deduction will be made.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this Office.

January 15, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the case of Edward Downing, and Thomas Downing, Bankrupts.

PURSUANT to notice given for the purpose given, the Assignees of the estate of Edward and Thomas Downing attended a meeting of the Commissioners of Bankrupt, on Monday the 25th day of January, 1802. From the report of the Commissioners, it appeared that a sufficient sum of money was not in hand to make a dividend to be made. The Assignees therefore instructed the Attorney that a dividend be called for so soon as they shall have received monies sufficient to authorise the same; a notification whereof will duly appear under the direction of the said commissioners.

Comrades
Solicitor to the Commission
Commissioners' Office,
Petersburg, Jan. 25, 1802.

IN consequence of the pressing solicitude of the creditors of the aforesaid Edward and Thomas Downing, we wish to remind all those Debtors whom we have hitherto indulged, as also those whose bonds are now falling due, that suits will be indiscriminately ordered to March term, unless payment shall be previously made.

ROBERT MOORE, } Assignees
JOHN BELL, }
Petersburg, Jan. 25, 1802. 12aw3w

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

For ready money, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 27th day of this month,

A HALF ACRE

Lot of Land,

With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

February 3, 1802. 3w.

P. S. The Sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, on Friday last, a servant man named

Anthony.

HE is about [illegible] years of age, [illegible] high, [illegible] and remarkable thick [illegible] and on when he went away [illegible] coat, bottoned with red, with a red [illegible] he also took with him a [illegible] clothing. He was formerly the property of Mr. Henry Gerard Lane, of the Bowling-Green, where it is supposed he will attempt to go. He was born in Richmond county, and has acquaintances in Surry. Any person who will secure the above mentioned slave, or deliver him to me in this place, shall receive compensation adequate to the trouble, and all expences paid.

BEN: MOSBY.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802. tf

OLD KNIGHT OF MALTA,

IMPORTED by General WASHINGTON, from the Island of [illegible] and undoubtedly [illegible] Jack upon the [illegible], will stand at [illegible] White House, in [illegible] the River Pamunkey [illegible] GEN. WASHINGTON [illegible] and be let to mares at [illegible] DOLLARS the season, and half a dollar to the groom, provided a sufficient subscription can be obtained by the first of March.

The merits of this animal are too well known to need any illustration. The advantage resulting from the use of Mules in an agricultural point of view, must be obvious to every person acquainted with that line. Subscriptions will be received (specifying the number of Mares or Jennetts) by Mr. WILLIAM BOOKER, Union Tavern, Richmond, and the subscriber.

WILLIAM STUART, *Agent*
for the Estate of
W. P. CURTIS, Esq.

White-House, New-Kent, Feb. 2, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

At a low price and immediate possession given to the purchaser, a very

Valuable Farm,

LYING on both sides of Swift Creek, in the county of Powhatan, about twenty miles from Manchester, containing 260 acres, with a large proportion of good meadow [illegible], the creek running [illegible] middling [illegible] than [illegible] which [illegible] Manufacturing Mills, is [illegible] on a never failing stream, with [illegible] excellent and permanent Stone Dam [illegible] in a fine wheat country, and in a good neighbourhood for custom.

It is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the premises.

For terms apply to Col. Bolling Markham, near the town of Manchester, or to the subscriber, near the [illegible] upper end of Chesterfield.

[illegible] FLEMING.

January [illegible]

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Bronswick, Hick's Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the worshipful court of King William county, made on behalf of James Price, and Wm. Brooke, complainants, against Robert [illegible] defendant, the tract of LAND on which Mr. Robert Price now resides, in the said county, will be sold, at King William court house, on the 22d day of March next, for ready money. There is a convenient and large brick house, with other necessary buildings on the said land, and it is supposed that the quantity of acres contained in the tract, is between [illegible] and [illegible]. This situation is considered not only healthy, but extremely [illegible] commands an extensive view, up and down the Mattapony River, on which it [illegible] It abounds with wild [illegible] and forusses; is in the vicinity of good fisheries, and well supplied with oysters from York River. The soil is stiff and clayey, and of [illegible] quality. This seat is about 8 miles distant from King-William court house, and within two miles of Frayser's Ferry.

The Commissioners.

February 8, 1802.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to us by Mr. William Massie of Goochland county, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money to Thomas Mitchell of Louisa county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 27th instant, the

Tract of Land,

on which the said William Massie now lives,

CONTAINING by survey 268 and one fourth acres. Also

5 Negro Slaves,

or so much of the aforesaid property as will be sufficient to discharge the sum of £. 54 : 4s : 10d. with interest and charges.

John Quarles.
John Napier.
Moses Norris.

February 11, 1802. ep3t

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

On the night of the 19th of January, a blood

Bay Gelding,

RISING eight years old, about 15 hands high, nicked, and branded on the left buttock O, which shews very plain; a little white on the right hind foot just above the hoof, about half way round, which may not be observed unless examined, paces, trots and gallops. He may be disfigured to prevent discovery, by altering the brand, cutting off his ears, or otherwise. He was stolen by a man whose real name, I am informed is, Obadiah Williams, though he has passed by several other names; he is six feet (or upwards) high, with large grey eyes, fair complexion, and short light hair, has a scar on the right side of his nose, and a small bit of the nostril is torn or cut out. I will give 50 dollars on conviction of the thief; 20 dollars on the delivery of the horse, or 20 dollars for such information as may enable me to get him again.

Laurence Battaile.

Caroline County, Feb. 8, 1802. 7w

SENATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Monday, January 18.

DEBATE.

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

CONTINUED.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Maryland, observed, that he had been called forth early in this debate rather to defend the state he had the honor to represent, from the unkind imputation of "a violation of her constitution," (in which he flattered himself he had succeeded, even to the satisfaction of the honorable gentleman himself, who, he presumed, from misinformation, had been induced to make it) than from any desire at that time, to enter into the discussion of the merits of the resolution then under consideration of the Senate. He therefore hoped, he should now be indulged with a few observations on the merits of the resolution before them; and although it had already occupied so much of the time of the Senate, and had been forcibly and so fully discussed by honorable gentlemen of great abilities and experience on both sides, yet he should presume to call their attention to such prominent features of the case as had been impressive on his own mind.

This subject has been brought before us in the imposing shape of a recommendation of the President of the United States, the national, the constitutional organ of the government, in his official message to Congress on the state of the Union; a duty imposed on him by the express letter of the constitution, a duty he was bound by the most solemn obligations constitutionally to discharge, a duty that renovated and enlightened America had too recently selected him to discharge, to readily to believe he would unconstitutionally abuse.

Sir, this subject has been submitted to the consideration of the Congress of the United States, a body selected for their patriotism, their wisdom, and their virtues, the constitutional organ of the legislative will of the nation, in order to inform their minds, and point their attention to the great and important subjects on which they were convened to deliberate, on the honest discharge of which every thing valuable to America depends. This subject had not been brought before them in a manner to coerce a hasty or an immature decision on the subject, nor had it been left on the vague foundation of suggestion or conjecture, but it had been brought before them in a manner that imposed deliberation, and had been supported by documents that had paralised and almost sealed the lips of opposition on the point of its expediency.

But, however imposing the manner, or however incontrovertible the matter on which the resolution was predicated, yet, honorable gentlemen are found on this floor to oppose it as a measure of that administration they feel disposed to support, particularly as it implicates the policy of the late administration, and indeed a measure which was the work of their own hands, which mankind at all times have been prone to admire, and however convinced of their errors, have with great reluctance been bro't to confess them.

Sir, it would seem by the course of the arguments on the present question, that we had it in contemplation to break down the federal judiciary altogether, and to subvert *ancient* foundations, and as if the agents or *perpetrators* (as the gentleman from Connecticut has politely called them) with polluted hands intended to destroy that constitution, they had sworn to support, and to leave the community without a judiciary to inforce obedience to the laws, wherein by the strong might give law to the weak, the rich oppress the poor and the artful and the wicked impose on the weak and uninformed; and all with impunity, and indeed would induce a belief, that they alone had either life, liberty or property to be protected. But the fact is, that the old judiciary system, that has answered every necessary purpose from the commencement of the government, remains inviolate. It is the new system established at the last period of the last session of Congress, by them whereby sixteen new judges were introduced as circuit judges, several of whom had been promoted to be circuit judges from district judges, to make room in the district courts, for gentlemen of Congress, who assisted to establish this new system, and who therefore were by the constitution disqualified to accept that office created during the time for which were elected to serve in Congress as he said before, thereby [illegible] ly minted offices [illegible] the favorites [illegible] istration—a measure [illegible] republicans in both branches of the national legislature [illegible] was carried into operation by those from whom the people have revoked their confidence, at the moment their power was passing away, at a time when the business of the federal courts had declined nearly one half, and when the sedition law had ceased to be an engine to restrain the liberty of the press, and to punish men for the expression of their honest political opinions—was all that was intended to be repealed.

Here let me call your attention to the letter of the resolution, which on reading it will be found to extend no further than to the repeal of the act of Congress of the last session, by which sixteen new *federal* judges had been created, and a system established at the annual expence of 130,000 dollars. We are now called on, as the representatives of the nation, as the organ of their legislative will, to determine whether this law, which has been ever odious in the sight of the people, and whose birth was not entirely legitimate, shall be repealed We are informed by the president himself, that it is unnecessary, and that fact has been established by the document submitted to us on the subject of the judiciary courts of the United States. We are informed also, that on the repeal of this law and the making some retrenchments, in the naval and military establishments, which have been already progressed in, is predicated the repeal of the odious internal taxes; and in this manner, and to effect this desirable purpose, this subject is brought before us. Can we then hesitate to relieve our people from the burthen of their odious internal taxes, by the repeal of this unnecessary law? I should presume not, if governed *singly* by the regard to the public welfare; but we have notwithstanding been told by honorable gentlemen, on the other side of the house, that this law ought not to be repealed:

1. Because it is inexpedient.
2. Because it is unconstitutional.

Upon the first point, that of its expediency, he should not detain the Senate longer than to observe, that the document on our table shews, that the old judiciary system, which had been coeval with our government, and had been in operation from its commencement, had been at all times sufficient for the transaction of all the judicial business of the Union; that the business in the courts had already declined nearly one half under the old system, even at the moment of the establishment of the new one; also that it was contemplated to repeal the odious internal taxes, a considerable source of litigation; and that the more odious sedition law had expired, which they all knew had been a source of considerable litigation, and he was sorry to add, had not placed the judiciary above the reach of abuse; but whether deservedly or not, he *dared* not affirm; and that the peace we had lately established with France had put an end to suo-

ner source of litigation, that of admiralty cauſes on the prize ſide of the court of admiralty. From this view of the ſubject, he himſelf was entirely ſatisfied of the expediency of the repeal, and had little doubt that every gentleman was equally ſo, that *any* evidence could convince.

As to the point of its being unconſtitutional—It will be recollected that the preſident himſelf has recommended the repeal of this law; an evidence of its conſtitutionality of ſo high authority with the enlightened people of America, that if it ſtood ſingly on that, it would require a *federal hoſt* to ſhake it, but we know there are honorable gentlemen on this floor not diſpoſed to *confeſs* their reſpect for that authority on this occaſion. Thoſe gentlemen I will refer to the conſtitution itſelf, from hence I preſume it will appear, that the power now propoſed to be exerciſed is clearly delegated.

In the 8th ſection, 9th art. Congreſs ſhall have power to conſtitute tribunals inferior to the ſupreme court. In the 7th art. Congreſs ſhall have power to eſtabliſh poſt-offices and poſt-roads. Theſe are the preciſe expreſſions by which Congreſs acquire the power over the ſubjects of the inferior courts, and of the poſt-offices; there is no other authority given them by theſe articles; there is no expreſs authority to abolish either courts or poſt offices, but the ſubjects are reſpectively given to Congreſs to exerciſe their legiſlative will upon, in ſuch manner as ſhould beſt promote public good. I would aſk gentlemen if Congreſs have not eſtabliſhed poſt-offices without number and aboliſhed them at their will and pleaſure, by virtue of their authority under the 7th article above ſtated; and I ſhould be glad to hear from whence the authority to aboliſh poſt-offices is derived unleſs from the article that *only* expreſsly authorizes their eſtabliſhment, and whether the authority given over the ſubject has not in all paſt times been held ſufficient to juſtify the aboliſhing as well as eſtabliſhment of poſt-offices. He then called on the gentlemen in the oppoſition to point out a difference between the powers of Congreſs over the inferior courts and the poſt-offices, and to ſhew how it was that Congreſs could aboliſh the poſt-offices under an authority to eſtabliſh them, and not to aboliſh the inferior courts under the like authority to eſtabliſh them, and how the ſame phraſeology that is uſed in veſting the power in Congreſs over the poſt-offices and inferior courts, can be tortured ſo as to authorize the aboliſhing the inferior courts. But we have been told that by the 1ſt ſection of the 3d article this buſineſs is to be explained; let us examine it.—The judicial power of the U. States *ſhall* be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as Congreſs *may* from *time* to *time* ordain and eſtabliſh. The judges of the ſupreme and inferior courts ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour. By this it has been inſiſted, that the judges of the inferior as well as the ſuperior courts hold their offices during good behaviour, and that we have no power to paſs this repealing law becauſe it would operate to diſmiſs the judges.

He ſaid that Congreſs by an extraordinary legiſlative act, with the concurrence of two thirds of the ſtates, had a power to aboliſh even the ſupreme court. He aſked in ſuch caſe, what would become of the judges? Would they be intitled to hold their offices as judges, when in the eye of the conſtitution there was no ſuch office? No, certainly! The conſtitution meant, and could mean nothing elſe than a judge under the conſtitution, and the moment the conſtitution diſcontinued the office, the judge under the conſtitution ceaſed to have a political exiſtence, and would not be known to the conſtitution as a judge. So he concluded by an ordinary act of legiſlation, the Congreſs might repeal the law erecting the inferior courts, and on the repeal of the law from whence the legal exiſtence had been derived, conſtituting them judges, he ſhould be glad to hear how they could be judges, that being created by the law, they derived their exiſtence from the law, and could not as judges ſurvive it; the conſtitution means a judge known to the law, and not the man who had been a judge, after his political diſſolution. He inſiſted that Congreſs can eſtabliſh legiſlatively a court, and thereby create a judge; ſo they can legiſlatively aboliſh the court and eventually annihilate the officer; that the inferior courts are creatures of the legiſlature, and that the creature muſt always be in the power of the creator; that he who createth can deſtroy. But we are aſked by the honorable gentleman from New-York, in anſwer to this, "has a man a right to deſtroy his own children?" Mr Wright ſaid he had been taught to believe that man had not been his own creator, but the happy inſtrument of creation. But this power that is now denied to us, had been exerciſed by the gentlemen themſelves, in the very law that is now intended to be repealed. You will ſee by adverting to that law the diſtrict courts of Tenneſſee and Kentucky are expreſsly aboliſhed, and the office of a diſtrict judge for the ſtates of Tenneſſee and Kentucky annihilated. But we are told by honorable gentlemen, that there was a circuit court eſtabliſhed, conſiſting of theſe two ſtates and another ſtate, and that the judges of the diſtrict courts were appointed judges of the circuit courts, and *accepted* their commiſſions as ſuch, and therefore they ſay that they did not deſtroy the office of the diſtrict judges of Tenneſſee and Kentucky. He aſked if each other ſtate had not diſtrict courts; he aſked if their had not been circuit courts eſtabliſhed in all the ſtates by that law, and if the diſtrict courts of the other ſtates had not been continued; and can it be ſaid that a diſtrict court compoſed of a ſingle ſtate as in the caſe of Tenneſſee and Kentucky, is not aboliſhed, and the office of a diſtrict judge deſtroyed, becauſe in the ſame law a circuit court is eſtabliſhed, and the diſtrict judges appointed circuit judges? Can it be ſaid in fact that it is the ſame office, when the duties are extended to three ſtates, to ſit in three places, as it was when limited to one ſtate and one place; or will gentlemen tell us that if the judges of the diſtrict courts had refuſed to act as judges of the circuit courts, whether they would have been ſtill judges of the diſtrict courts after they had been aboliſhed? Or will they ſay that the commiſſion of a diſtrict judge limiting his juriſdiction to a ſtate is the ſame as that of a circuit judge extending it over three ſtates? And whether the law *authorizing* the commiſſion over three ſtates ought not to precede the commiſſion veſting that authority.

Mr. Wright aſked if Congreſs, when exerciſing their authority in the firſt inſtance to eſtabliſh inferior courts, had not the right to limit their continuance to any period, and that at the end of that period, if the law was not continued, what would be the ſituation of the judge appointed under the law, would his authority continue? Certainly not. And will any gentleman contend on this floor, that if a former Congreſs had a right to give limitation to the continuance of a law, that the preſent Congreſs have not the ſame authority to limit or to diſcontinue? Honorable gentlemen, however ingenious, will find themſelves, he preſumed, unable to ſolve theſe difficulties, or to reconcile theſe inconſiſtencies; for his part the authority by which this ſubject had been brought before them, the recommendation of the preſident, had been powerful. The letter and ſpirit of the conſtitution, when recurred to, had eſtabliſhed him in that opinion, that they were juſtified in the meaſure now propoſed, and the practice of Congreſs in aboliſhing the diſtrict courts of Tenneſſee and Kentucky, ſatisfied him that it was no new idea, no new exerciſe of power, and further that nothing in the form of a conſtitution can be drawn ſo guardedly that gentlemen may not be found to differ on its true conſtruction, and even, as in the preſent caſe, at different times and on different occaſions, differ themſelves in the conſtruction of the ſame inſtrument. If all theſe conſiderations were not ſufficient to ſatisfy gentlemen, and we were obliged to recur to the principles on which this inſtrument muſt have been eſtabliſhed, we ſhall find that we do not in any degree violate them by the conſtruction we put on them. If the Britiſh government is recurred to, from whence the ſtate governments borrowed their principles, or if the ſtate conſtitutions are reſorted to, we ſhall find thoroughly incorporated, the principles for which we contend, that the judges are independent only of the executive, but never above the law giving them their political exiſtence. He admitted, with the gentleman from New-York, that judges ought to be the guardians of the conſtitution; ſo far as queſtions were conſtitutionally ſubmitted to them; but he held the legiſlative, executive, and judiciary, each ſeverally the guardians of the conſtitution, ſo far as they were called on in their ſeveral departments to act; and he had not ſuppoſed the judges were intended to decide queſtions not judicially ſubmitted to them, or to lead the public mind in legiſlative or executive queſtions, and he confeſſed he had greater confidence in the ſecurity of his liberty in the trial by jury, which had in all times been conſidered as the palladium of liberty than in the deciſion of judges, who had at ſome time been corrupt. For his part, he did not wiſh to break down the judiciary or the judges, or to violate the conſtitution, though he confeſſed he ſhould feel as ſecure in the deciſion of the ſtate judges in even federal queſtions, with an appeal to the ſupreme federal court, as in the preſent judges, and indeed the conſtitution in the 4th art. 2d ſec. which impoſes on all ſtate judges the oath to obſerve the conſtitution and laws of the United States, always ſeemed to him to conſider the ſtate courts in a certain degree judges of federal queſtions. Nor had he ever been able to raiſe a doubt in his own mind as to the propriety of truſting ſtate judges to decide federal queſtions, with an appeal to a federal court; when he conſidered that ſtate juries had always been truſted to decide all queſtions from whoſe deciſion there was no appeal; and indeed the ſtate courts at all times had been the only judicial guardians of our rights whoſe integrity had never been impeached. The gentleman from New-York is ſo careful of the conſtitution, that he wiſhed it ſecured by walls of braſs. Does he apprehend others wiſh to violate it, and himſelf its excluſive guardian, and that other gentlemen do not hold themſelves equally bound to protect it, or have nothing worth protecting? For his part he had ſworn to ſupport it, and never ſhould intentionally violate it; but he believed that no human invention could make it more ſecure than it was, depoſited in that hallowed temple, and locked by the key of our holy religion.

[*Mr. Chipman's Speech in our next.*]

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, January 25.

Mr. Huger could not reconcile it with his ſenſe of duty, to give a ſilent vote on the preſent occaſion, nor could he but lament the ſtrange and novel courſe of proceeding, which gentlemen had tho't proper to adopt. The intention, it would ſeem, was to repeal the internal taxes *right or wrong & at all events*; and ſo determined were gentlemen on carrying this favorite project into execution, that every thing like previous inveſtigation, or even a wiſh to gain information on the ſubject was hooted at and treated with the moſt ſovereign contempt. Even the ſmalleſt reduction on taxes of any other deſcription was avowedly to be excluded, nor was any propoſition to this effect deemed worthy of even a moment's conſideration. The meaſure propoſed however, intereſted in a very particular manner, that part of the community, he had the honor to repreſent. They paid, it was true, a ſmall portion of the internal taxes; but the various other taxes upon *ſalt, brown ſugar, coffee*, &c. and the duties on impoſts generally, fell more immediately and far more heavily on them.—Was it not natural therefore, that he ſhould have ſome heſitation on the ſubject—that he ſhould feel anxious to ſee this project thoroughly and completely inveſtigated—that he ſhould wiſh to receive every poſſible information, which might either tend to ſatisfy his mind as to the expediency of repealing the internal taxes *only*, to the *total* excluſion of all others—or enable him to propoſe ſome other project, equally beneficial perhaps to the public at large, and which might at the ſame time, accord better with the immediate intereſts of his conſtituents?

That peace had been reſtored to the country, & the moment conſequently approached, when that houſe might hope to diminiſh the burthens of their conſtituents, could not but afford infinite ſatisfaction to every gentleman preſent. He rejoiced moſt ſincerely at the pleaſing proſpect, & felt much gratification in the idea of contributing with others to afford this relief to the community. He had not indeed, any very particular hoſtility to the repeal of any items of the internal taxes, which might be found oppreſſive or inconvenient to any portion of his fellow-citizens, nor would he object even to the *excluſive* repeal of the whole of them, if, upon due conſideration, it appeared, that by ſo doing, ſuch peculiar and important advantages would accrue to the great family of America, as would upon an enlarged and national view of the ſubject, compenſate his conſtituents for the *greater quantum* of public burthens which would thereby be entailed on them. When fortunately however, the ſtate of things ſeemed to admit a diminution of the public burthens, he did conceive, that every portion of the country was equally entitled to the attention of the legiſlature; and that the reductions ſhould, if poſſible, be effected in ſuch manner, as to extend an equal and proportionate relief to every deſcription of citizens, as well thoſe, who were ſcattered along the ſhores of the Atlantic, as thoſe who inhabited the interior of the country, or had emigrated beyond the mountains. The houſe would recollect, how much warmth, (notwithſtanding the previous determination to ſilence) had been in the courſe of a former debate evinced by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Davis.) He could not tolerate even a doubt as to the propriety of a total repeal of theſe taxes—The reaſon of this was very evident.—This deſcription of tax was that, by which his conſtituents principally contributed to the exigencies of the government. To that gentleman of courſe, every thing militating againſt or tending to delay for a moment the ſucceſs of this favorite project, was highly objectionable and would excite all his ſenſibility. And was it not, Mr. Huger aſked, to be expected, that he too, ſhould feel ſome little anxiety at the idea of this relief being extended to a favored portion of the community, whilſt thoſe, he had the honor to repreſent, were left to ſtruggle under the weight of all thoſe burthens which bore moſt hard and moſt immediately on them. His conſtituents, he was proud to ſay it, had ever contributed with alacrity and cheerfulneſs to the wants and exigencies of the Union. They were prepared and willing he was confident, to do ſo ſtill, and he made not the leaſt doubt, but that they would readily ſubſcribe to the *excluſive* repeal of the internal taxes, and ſubmit without a murmur, to the continuation of all the other taxes, however burthenſome to themſelves—provided they are convinced and well ſatisfied that this meaſure was fairly and impartially adopted for the welfare of the whole and not for the benefit of the one at the expence of the other diviſion of the country. It was for this purpoſe therefore, that he wiſhed the preſent motion to be adopted, and that he had deſired the attention of the committee of ways and means to be directed particularly to thoſe articles of importation and of general uſe and neceſſity, ſuch as *ſalt, ſugar, coffee, common teas*, &c. &c. He was deſirous that theſe and ſimilar items ſhould be compared with the carriage tax, the tax on licences to retail ſpiritous liquors, and various other ſimilar items of the internal taxes, that the houſe might be furniſhed with ſuch information with reſpect to both, as might enable him to judge whether there might not be a partial repeal as well of ſome of the external as internal taxes, and not a total and excluſive reduction of the latter, as was contemplated, whilſt all the former, however grievous and inconvenient, were to be retained. Did he then aſk any thing which was unreaſonable or improper? Could any poſſible inconvenience, accrue from allowing him to obtain the information he deſired? If not, why refuſe to indulge him in what he deemed uſeful, and what (at the worſt) could only be regarded by gentlemen themſelves, as ſuperfluous information? Was it fair, was it becoming, did it comport with that civility and politeneſs which was due from the one to the other, by citizens of a common country, aſſembled together for the expreſs purpoſe of conſulting upon their common intereſt, to treat thus cavalierly, what muſt at leaſt be allowed, to be a reſpectable minority.

When on his return home, he was aſked by his conſtituents—how it happened, that the burthens on their brethren of the interior country had been entirely taken off, and that not the ſmalleſt relief had been extended to them—what anſwer was he to give them—The Preſident, *he muſt ſay*, had hinted ſomething of the kind in his meſſage to the two houſes, at the commencement of the ſeſſion & the ſecretary of the treaſury had caſually obſerved in one of his reports, that the internal taxes required more offices and greater expence to collect it than the duties on impoſts.—For himſelf, he certainly had all due deference for theſe two officers.—He felt perſonally very great reſpect for the gentleman, who at this time filled the office of chief magiſtrate of the United States: he held alſo in high eſtimation the talents of the ſecretary of the treaſury; but notwithſtanding what had fallen from theſe two gentlemen, his mind was not convinced, nor did he think theſe were documents ſufficient to ſatisfy the minds of that portion of our fellow-citizens, who, from the appearance of things at leaſt might conceive, that their intereſts had not been ſufficiently attended to, and that in the reduction of the taxes, now exiſting, juſtice had not been dealt out with an impartial and equal hand. Will not this impreſſion be rendered ſtill more ſtrong, when the citizens in this ſituation learn, that even the information, requeſted from the public departments by thoſe to whom they judged proper to entruſt their intereſts, had been denied them, without one ſolitary reaſon being given for the refuſal; when they are further told, that the various references, which were attempted to be made in different ſhapes, for an inquiry as to the propriety and poſſibility of effecting a partial repeal of the moſt burthenſome external, as well as internal taxes, were again and again rejected.

With reſpect to the two only reaſons, which had ever been offered in favor of the *excluſive* repeal of the internal taxes, viz. the expence and number of officers required to collect it—was it not the immediate & preciſe object of the reſolution under debate, to inquire, whether it was not poſſible to deviſe ſome means, by which theſe inconveniences might be obviated, or at leaſt greatly leſſened.—And what objection could there be to the inquiry? Were gentlemen perfectly and entirely convinced that nothing of the kind could be done, or were they apprehenſive, that the thing was in itſelf ſo feaſible, that an inquiry of this kind would throw a ſtumbling block in the way of the project, already determined on, which although he would freely acknowledge, that as an abſtract poſition it was expedient as much as poſſible, and to collect your taxes at as ſmall an expence and by means of as few agents, as conveniently could be done—yet there was another ſtill more important maxim, which ought never to be loſt ſight of; this was, that the burdens of the government, as well as the advantages, which flowed from it, ſhould be fairly, equally, impartially and equitably diſtributed among

the wiſhes of himſelf, and thoſe, who thought with him on the preſent occaſion, for information, ought in fairneſs and candor, to be gratified—ſuppoſing even, that the information requeſted, did not appear equally important and neceſſary to thoſe, who differed with them in opinion.

Mr. Rutledge confeſſed himſelf much puzzled by the new forms of proceeding this day adopted. Ever ſince he had the honor of a ſeat in congreſs, it had been invariably the practice, when meaſures were propoſed not agreeable to the majority, for them to offer their objections to them. This had ever been the practice, and the experience of its convenience offered ſtrong reaſons for its continuance. When the majority ſtated their objections to any meaſure, the minority, in ſuſtaining it, anſwered them fully: thus both ſides acted underſtandingly, and when the proceedings of the national legiſlature went out to the people, they were at the ſame time informed of the reaſons under which their repreſentatives had legiſlated. This had not only been the uſage in congreſs, but the form of proceeding in all repreſentative bodies with whoſe hiſtory we are acquainted. Even in the Britiſh houſe of commons, which gentlemen had often and emphatically ſtyled a mockery of repreſentation, ſo great is the reſpect paid to public opinion, that the majority deem it their duty to aſſign, in debate, the reaſons of their conduct. Although the miniſter in England, has quite as much confidence in the ſtrength of his majority, as gentlemen here can have in theirs, yet, in feeling power he does not forget right, and his regard for public opinion, is ſo great that he never ſecures his meaſures by a ſilent vote. In theſe days of innovation, we, it ſeems, are to purſue a different courſe. When the reſolution offered this morning by his honorable friend from N. Y. (Mr. Morris) was taken into conſideration, not a voice was raiſed againſt it; this profound ſilence made us expect a unanimous vote—but (in conſequence he ſuppoſed, of ſome out door arrangements) 'twas rejected by this ſilent majority. He had ſeen many deliberative aſſemblies, but never before witneſſed ſuch a procedure. He would not ſay whether this was reſpectful towards the minority, whom we have been told from high authority, have their equal rights—He would not ſay whether it was dignified, as it regarded the majority, but without pretending to any ſpirit of prophecy he would venture to ſay it could not be deemed politic or wiſe by the people of this country.

When the doors of Congreſs were open, and perſons admitted to take the debates, the people expected to be fully informed of the views and motives which governed the votes of their repreſentatives. But it ſeems our conſtituents are not to be treated [illegible] common civility. In propoſing meaſures we are obliged to gueſs at what gentlemen feel againſt them—for they ſay nothing—and to defend them without knowing in what they are objectionable to thoſe who govern in this houſe. This kind of governing is but ill calculated to produce harmony—to reſtore ſocial intercourſe, and to heal the wounds inflicted on ſociety by the ſpirit of party.

His friend from Delaware not ſatisfied with the report made by the ſecretary of the treaſury reſpecting the expence of collecting the internal revenue, begs that we may have a further report, and one more in detail—declares that we want more information to aſſiſt us in forming our opinions. But gentlemen refuſe this reaſonable requeſt; they may have ſufficient information; they may be in habits of intimacy with the heads but we are not, and ſhould act with impertinence, were we by our perſonal application to occupy the time of the heads of departments, which is fully engaged during the ſitting of the legiſlature.

The regular mode to obtain information is for the houſe to aſk it. When heretofore in a majority, he, and his friends, had always conſented to call upon the heads of department for any information the minority ſaid they wanted—he ſhould continue to vote for aſking whenever any gentleman ſaid he wanted it—tho' probably he ſhould not be thanked for it, as gentlemen on the other ſide were now ſo ſtrong as not to want his vote. A bill had lately been introduced for the protection of our Mediterranean trade, & the gentleman on my right from Virginia, with his friends wanted information from the ſecretary of the treaſury, reſpecting the extent and value of this trade; to know whether it was worth protecting. I voted for the reſolution of the gentleman from Virginia, becauſe he ſaid he wanted information. I did not want any, for the reports of the ſecretary of the treaſury for ſome years paſt, had ſhewed the amount of the trade; beſide, I deemed it our duty, this nation being ſo highly commercial, to protect our trade in all its branches. Gentlemen on the other ſide ſeem to ſhrink from all our propoſitions leſt they ſhould interfere with the favorite project of annihilating all our internal revenues: there is no cauſe for this apprehenſion—the preſident's meſſage invites to this meaſure, and the friends of the recommendations of the executive are too numerous to have their meaſures obſtructed by our efforts. All we aſk for is information relative to the expence of collecting this part of the public income—gentlemen ſay we ſhall not have it, and yet on all paſt occaſions, they talked about the propriety, in a popular government, of giving information to the public, of not œconomiſing in diffuſing information; they, who now refuſe information which is ſolicited by a large portion of the repreſentatives of the people. Gentlemen not only withhold information from us, but will not aſſign their reaſons for withholding it—and to all we urge, they will not deign to ſay any thing but NO.

Mr. Bayard. I thank God, if we have not the advantage of hearing gentlemen on the other ſide expreſs their opinions, we have ſtill the liberty of expreſſing our own ſentiments. Not knowing how long we may have that liberty, I will now ſtate further my opinion on the ſubject before the houſe.

The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) without condeſcending to ſpeak himſelf, has deigned to aſk the clerk to read—what! an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, ſhewing the aggregate expence attending the collection of the internal revenue to be about 20 per cent. But is this an anſwer to my enquiry when I want particular information that ſhall diſcriminate the expence of collecting the different branches of this revenue?

I have another object in view. I wiſh to know whether the ſecretary of the treaſury may not deviſe a plan by which theſe taxes may be collected on as good terms as on articles of impoſt.

When information has been called for heretofore, has it ever been denied? Have gentlemen a precedent for their conduct? Is there an inſtance at any epoch when the ſtrength of a ſilent vote oppoſed information that was wanted? Will this information thwart the favourite views of ſome? Are gentlemen afraid of information, leſt they could not carry a favourite project when it ſhould appear to be oppoſed to the public benefit? Are they afraid to let information come here leſt it ſhould go out to the people?

If the information we want is refuſed, without any reaſons being aſſigned, I do not ſee what buſineſs we have to do here. Do gentlemen mean to drive us from this floor? Are they ready to ſay our ſervices are no longer wanted? If it is enough for us to aſk a thing to be denied; if whatever we propoſe is rejected; if no anſwer is given to our arguments; if we are liſtened to only to indulge the laugh of inſolent power, I think the ſooner we go home the better. We ſhall at leaſt ſave the money of the nation. And I am ſatisfied, if this conduct be purſued, we ſhall not only be juſtified, but it will be expected by the nation that we no longer keep ſeats; which are not merely uſeleſs but burthenſome, to the country.

Mr. Goddard ſaid—That he had until this time conſoled himſelf with an idea, that whatever meaſures might be adopted the preſent ſeſſions, he and thoſe with whom he acted, would at leaſt, have been permitted to underſtand the principles, upon which thoſe meaſures would be ſupported. This conſolation he had derived from a declaration, made at an early period of the ſeſſion, by an hon. gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) that œconomy of *information* was not what he wiſhed to be practiſed But of that ſolitary conſolation, he had this day been bereft. We have already made ſuch advances in the ſyſtem of œconomy, as to have arrived at a point, where it is thought neceſſary to practice *œconomy of information*. He inferred this from the manner in which the reſolutions, which had been called up, had been treated. Several motions had been made, to inſtruct the committee of ways and means, to *enquire* into the expediency, of reducing the duties upon certain imported articles, neceſſaries of life; they had been uniformly repelled. Gentlemen wiſhed when the flouriſhing condition of our finances enabled us to reduce taxes, to take a view of the *whole ground*—to compare with each other, the ſyſtem of internal and external taxation.

To enable us to do this, a reſolution had been offered, the object of which was to obtain from the proper department, information neceſſary to this purpoſe—that alſo had been repelled. Another reſolution is now offered, which has in view the ſame object relating to another ſubject. Gentlemen ſeem determined to diſpoſe of that alſo, in the ſame manner by a ſilent vote.

Mr. G. ſaid that he could not be perſuaded but what gentlemen, would candidly review the courſe they had adopted, and yet ſuffer us to have from the public offices, the information neceſſary to enable us to act correctly upon the buſineſs before us.

The queſtion was taken, and it paſſed in the negative. Yeas 37, Nays 57.

[To be continued.]

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, on Spring Creek, the 21ſt November, 1801, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, about nine or ten years old, about four feet ten inches high, both fore feet and his right hind foot white, his right hip loweſt, no brand perceivable, appraiſed to twenty pounds.

Joſiah Foſter.

February 11, 1802. 3†

Foreign Intelligence,

LONDON, December 20.

Such is the favourable ſtate of the Negociation at Amiens, that Lord Whitworth, whoſe departure for Paris, in quality of Ambaſſador, it was expected would have been delayed till the ſigning of the Definitive Peace, is immediately to proceed thither. The Ducheſs of Dorſet accompanies his Lordſhip, and we underſtand they will leave town this day or to morrow.

The Paris papers repreſent new differences to have ariſen between Auſtria and Pruſſia, on the ſubject of indemnities; we have, however, ſeen a copy of a Convention concluded between theſe powers, by which each renounces all claims to indemnities in Germany. This treaty was negociated under the influence of France, and will probably be the means of averting the horrors of renewed hoſtilities on the Continent.

It has been rumoured for ſome days paſt, that Spain had refuſed to ſurrender the iſland of Trinidad, and that orders had in conſequence been given by our Government for the renewed blockade of her ports:—We believe the reports to be unfounded, although we are unable to account for the extraordinary ſupineneſs of the Cabinet of Madrid in the important affair of peace.—It is a fact, that although application has been made by our Government for paſſes to ſecure our merchant veſſels from any moleſtation from the cruizers of Spain, which, in the event of meeting, might have reſulted from the latter being ignorant of Preliminaries of Peace being ſigned, yet none have been received and no Britiſh veſſel, with the exception of cartels, has yet ſailed from this country for any of the ports of Spain. There are, indeed, three ſhips at Portſmouth, and ſeveral in the River, about to proceed to Alicant, Barcelona, &c. but whether they will continue to wait for paſſes or ſail on the faith of the exiſting treaty, is not we believe, decided; although the Portſmouth ſhips were expected to have ſailed ſome days ſince.

December 25.

A morning paper contains the following article.—"Private advices from Paris relate an anecdote of ſo extraordinary a nature that we cannot venture to give credit to the relation, although the circumſtance is mentioned in letters from perſons of the greateſt reſpectability. The following is ſaid to have lately occurred. Talleyrand waited on the Firſt Conſul, and acquainted him that he had reaſon to believe the Conſular Majeſty might obtain an Infanta of Spain in marriage, provided he would divorce himſelf from his preſent wife, whoſe conduct, while ſhe lived with Barras, is well known. Buonaparte heard the propoſition of his miniſter, but was cautious of taking any ſtep in it until he had ſounded Fouche, the Miniſter of the Police, who knows more of the ſtate of the different factions and the intrigue of the capital, than any perſon in France.

December 30.

Admiral Mitchell's fleet from Bantry bay, arrived at Portſmouth yeſterday evening. The arrival of this fleet will put an end to the uncertainties and doubts which ſome have entertained reſpecting the ſtate of affairs on board. It is a ſatisfaction meanwhile, to know that the vigilance of government has been directed to remedy any inconvenience that might ariſe from delay in conſequence. A detachment of four ſhips of the line from ſir James Saumerez's ſquadron, has been ſometime ordered, which will render our fleet in the Weſt-Indies of ſufficient force to make us reſpectable, whatever may be the object of the French; though there can be no reaſon to believe that it is hoſtile in the remoteſt degree to the Britiſh intereſt.

We laſt night received Paris papers to the 26th inſt. The Moniteur contains the official notice of the ſailing not only of the fleet from Breſt but alſo of the ſquadrons at L'Orient and Rochefort—The total force to which thoſe ſquadrons amount, is 28 ſhips, of which five are Spaniſh. They carry in the tranſports that accompany them 25,000 men. It does not appear, however, that the French government conſider the object of the expedition as likely to be ſoon accompliſhed, as they have eſtabliſhed regular mails to St. Domingo, and means of communication with that colony.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1802.

Captain Hall, arrived at New-York, from Gibraltar, ſays, that ſix Tripolitan veſſels were blockaded in that port at the time he left it, by the United States frigate Eſſex. The Tripolitans had captured two Daniſh veſſels in the Straits.

A Paris article of November 30, ſays, "Mr. R. R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America, arrived with his family at Nantes, on the evening of the 22d. He lodged at the Hotel de France, where the Prefect immediately waited upon him, and gave him and his ſuite an invitation to dinner."

Commodore Truxton arrived at Norfolk on the 10th inſt. to take command of the United States frigate Cheſapeake.

We underſtand, that on the completion of the definitive treaty between France and England, Mr. Jackſon, now at Paris, will be conſtituted miniſter plenipotentiary from the latter country to the United States. [*Nat. Int.*]

On the 8th of December, the miniſter of exterior relations at Paris, preſented to the firſt Conſul, Mr. Livingſton, envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to the French republic—alſo Mr. Smith, late American miniſter at the court of Liſbon.

STATEMENT

Of the veſſels now belonging to the navy of the United States, with their preſent ſtate of equipment, and the ſervice in which they are reſpectively employed.

FRIGATES.

United States, Conſtitution, Preſident, Cheſapeake, Philadelphia,	of 44 guns.
Conſtellation, Congreſs, New-York,	of 36 guns.
Boſton, Eſſex,	of 32 guns.
Adams, John Adams, General Greene,	of 32 guns, but ſmaller than the two preceding veſſels.

Schr. Enterprize, of 10 guns, retained as a tender.

The frigates Preſident, Philadelphia, Eſſex, and Boſton, are cruiſing in the Mediterranean, for the protection of our commerce againſt the Tripolitan corſairs. Two of theſe veſſels are expected home, in virtue of orders given the 15th December laſt. The terms of ſervice for which the crews of theſe veſſels entered, will expire on or about the firſt of June next.

The Cheſapeake, the Conſtellation, and the ſchooner Enterprize, deſtined for the Mediterranean, are nearly in a ſtate of complete preparation for ſea. Every neceſſary order for officering, manning, proviſioning, and otherwiſe equipping them has been given; and it is preſumed they will be ready to ſail on or before the 20th of the enſuing month.

The Conſtitution, at Boſton, and the Adams, at New-York, are undergoing neceſſary repairs. The repairs of the Conſtitution will be completed in the courſe of three months; thoſe of the Adams will be effected in one month.

The frigates United States, Congreſs, New-York, John Adams, and General Greene, are diſmantled and laid up, in ordinary, in the Eaſtern Branch. They are officered and manned agreeably to the quota preſcribed by the act, entitled, "An act providing for a naval peace eſtabliſhment." Theſe veſſels are in ſuch a ſtate, that they might all be prepared for ſervice on or before the firſt of March next.

The George Waſhington ſailed from Philadelphia in Auguſt laſt, with tributary ſtores for Algiers. On her return to the United States, it is intended to ſell her.

RT. SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, 29th January, 1802.

COMMUNICATION.

HOW few are the beings among the vaſt number that inhabit this terreſtrial globe, who are endowed with capacities, either mental or perſonal, ſufficient to enable them to tread the paths of this life with eaſe; and how much is it to be regretted, that the greater number of thoſe few will not exerciſe thoſe abilities, either to the advantage of themſelves or that of their country: and among thoſe who are moſt abundantly ſtored with knowledge, either by nature or their own aſſiduity, how few are there who are not degraded by ſome infamous vice or other! There are ſome who have riſen from the duſt (if I may uſe the expreſſion) who have proved themſelves bright ornaments to their country, and enlightened and honorable examples to the age in which they lived; for inſtance, the ſage FRANKLIN, who cauſed the roaring thunder to ſtrike leſs terror than before; and the wiſe CINCINNATUS, who in the time of ancient danger, reſcued his country from an impending ſtorm. There are others who are born in the lap of ſmiling fortune, and who at their diſſolution leave nothing but their names to their poſterity. There are alſo another claſs, who might become bright and agreeable companions to ſociety, but for the frowns of fortune, which has placed them in a ſituation that will ever keep from the world their ſhining parts. I have frequently ſeen perſons poſſeſſing fine geniuſes, ſuffer them to be damped, and themſelves diſheartened, by the diſapprobation of ſome perſons, who would ſink in oblivion the productions of all but their particular favorites, how good ſoever, and I am ſorry to declare that this paſſion is moſt predominant in the fair ſex. When I behold with extacy, a beautiful woman, (as I always do on firſt ſight) I am driven into a ſeries of reflections. Some I have the ſatisfaction to ſee with beauty, accompanied with other good qualities. I again behold others, who, from appearances, ſeem to have been made for the expreſs purpoſe of effecting the happineſs of ſome man; but lo! upon trial, ſhe proves preciſely the contrary; her beauty is decayed by nature, and ſhe is left without one accompliſhment; nay, her former beauty ſometimes proves the ruin of herſelf and family, for a woman once handſome, generally expends more in paints, ornaments, &c. than a virtuous woman does in providing the neceſſaries of life. Of all things, innocence, with ſmiling ſimplicity, is the moſt lovely in the fair ſex. By one ſingle glance from an eye accompanied with theſe, more execution is done with the virtuous man, than all the airs of a Coquette does to a man of faſhion, or more properly ſpeaking, a rake or a beau A. B. C.

I INTEND having the ſtate for a few months, during which time Mr. Andrew Nicolſon, of Manchester, is fully empowered to tranſact any buſineſs on my account,

GEO. NICOLSON.

Richmond, Feb. 18, 1802. 3w

Wanted as a Tutor,

IN a private family, a perſon who is capable of teaching the Engliſh and Latin Languages, alſo writing and arithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his ſobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 15, 1802.

THE CONNECTION between BERKELEY and DAVIS, at the EAGLE-TAVERN, is diſſolved this day. All perſons having claims againſt them, are requeſted to make them known immediately.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1802. 3w

New Millenery.

M. PHEPOE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that ſhe has received by the laſt arrivals from London and New-York, an elegant Aſſortment of MILLENERY, of the neweſt and moſt approved faſhions, conſiſting of Circaſſian Turbans, Jockey Caps, Helmet Do. Dutcheſs of York's Whim, Buffoons, Ceſtus's, Feathers, Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c. which are now open for their inſpection, at the houſe occupied as a ſtore by Mr. Henry M'Clatchy, upper end of the main ſtreet, near Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1802. tf.

W. & D. BURR,

Reſpectfully inform the Public, that they have juſt opened a

Wholeſale & Retail Hat Store,

IN the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. I. J and J. Fackler, two doors below the Poſt-Office, and now offer for ſale a complete

Aſſortment of Hats,

CONSISTING OF

Men's ſuper fine blk. and drab Beavers.	Do. and boys Wool,
Do. fine and coarſe Caſtors.	Ladies' fancy Beavers.
Do. blk. Rorums.	Children's Fancy Hats, coarſe and fine.
Do. drab Green Under.	Servants' Glazed Hats.
Do. fine and coarſe Cordees.	

ALSO—A GREAT VARIETY OF

Hatters Trimmings,	Blk. Paper for Tips
Bruſhes,	Black, red and drab Morocco.
Cards,	Oil Covers,
Galloons,	Looping,
Linings,	Blocking Twine,
Bands and Buckles,	And a few pieces
Bowſtrings,	Iriſh Linen,
Bobbin,	
Velvets,	

Which will be ſold cheap, for Caſh or Produce.

Richmond, February 16, 1802.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Peterſburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was diſſolved, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Peterſburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, thoſe at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Peterſburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

The Subſcriber, having taken the

Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamſburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large ſupply of the beſt wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to ſuppoſe, from his former ſucceſs in this line of buſineſs, that he ſhall be able to give complete ſatisfaction to travellers and others, who ſhall reſort to his houſe for entertainment. He alſo with pleaſure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of moſt of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried at riſk, at the riſque of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamſburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 190 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 25, 1801."

a CAPELLA was bred by general Faſſet, foaled in 1793, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 20. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1786—See ſame book, page 189. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scout 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 105 guineas—10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for delivering, or ſecuring in any jail ſo that I get him my Negro Man Slave named

ANTHONY.

He is about thirty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, a ſwan's down waiſtcoat, and a pair of purple Ruſſia drill overalls. He has an old ſcar acroſs his noſe, and has loſt the end of one of his little fingers by a whitlow, which occaſions the nail to grow crooked over it. I ſuſpect that he will go towards Richmond or Fredericksburg, and will probably endeavor to make his eſcape by water. All perſons are cautioned againſt employing, harbouring or carrying him out of the ſtate, as the law will be rigidly enforced againſt any perſon who may do either.

HARDIN BURNLEY.

Hanover, January 27, 1802. 1m.

NOTICE.

ANY perſon travelling to the Weſtern Country, who would prefer having money at Pittſburg, to carrying it from hence, can be accommodated with a draft for any ſum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars.—Enquire at the Poſt-Office.

Richmond, January 29, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Peterſburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz:

Red & White Clover,

Treſoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy ſeed,
Burnet & Ryegraſs ditto,
Bluegraſs, Burden graſs, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin ſeed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Muſtard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early ſalmon, ſmall top and white Turnip Radiſh ſeed,
Early Frame, Hotſpur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spaniſh Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windſor, long pod and Maſſagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Batterſea Cabbage ſeed,
With an aſſortment Glaſs Flower Bottles; ſome Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Bruſſels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Saliſafic & Narſturtium,
White and green Coſs Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver ſkin, Red and Welſh Onion,
Red & Orange Carriot,
Large Parſnip,
White and Green Aſparagus,
Garden Creſs, and Peppergraſs,
of Flower Seeds;

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himſelf from his knowledge of the buſineſs and his ſtrict attention, to render general ſatisfaction. His houſe ſhall always be ſupplied with the beſt materials for that purpoſe, having a plenty of good ſervants, and an excellent hoſtler: his Stables will be ſupplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wiſhes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the cuſtomary price; and has alſo made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY
Members of the Aſſembly,

who ſhall be ſtrictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinſon.

Richmond, Dec. 1ſt, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each ſide of Loniſa Fork, Ruſſel County, ſurveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for ſale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchaſers will be parceled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth caſh, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 4 months. The titles, in every reſpect, are indiſputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Paſcault* or *Henry Meſſounier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joſeph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (ep 1ſtM

William Temple,

Has Imported by the lateſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

3 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
3 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.

3 Pipes Medeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
60 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 29, 1801.

FOR SALE,
THE ENGLISH HORSE,

HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt.]

EIGHT years old laſt May. He is in good order, and may be ſeen at the Stable, at Mont Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my Office, in this city.

Thomas Wilſon.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31ſt, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE "BAY COLT was got by High Flyer, "dam by Eclipſe, from Young Cade, "which was the dam of Vauxhall."

(Signed) "GROSVENOR."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was alſo the dam of Dulci"nea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all firſt "runners."

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, aſſorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted,
Excellent Madder, by the Caſk;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In conſequence of the elections in the different counties in this ſtate coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertiſed, and from a deſire of many gentlemen of the turf alſo, I am compelled to alter the ſame to the third Wedneſday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepſtakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This ſubſcription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or perſonal application to the ſubſcriber. Should more than ſix ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond

February 14, 1802.

THE Subſcriber having taken the above Courſe for two years, has furniſhed himſelf with good beds, as well as ſtables, together with oſtlers and ſervants of a proper deſcription; alſo, liquors of a ſuperior quality. He flatters himſelf from his experience, and a diſpoſition to please, in the above buſineſs, to give general and complete ſatisfaction.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
DAVID ROSS, Plaintiff,
And
JOHN OLD, Defendant.

THIS cauſe came on the twenty-ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, to be heard on the bill, anſwer, exhibits and examinations of witneſſes, and was argued by counſel; on conſideration whereof the court doth adjudge and decree: unleſs the defendant do on or before the twenty-ſixth day of November next, pay unto the plaintiff, two hundred and ſixty ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings and ten pence, of current money of Virginia, with intereſt thereupon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the twenty third day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, until payment and the coſt expended by the plaintiff, in the proſecution of this ſuit, that the ſaid defendant and his heirs, and all perſons claiming under him, be from thenceforth barred and foreclоſed of all equity and right, to redeem the ſeveral tracts or parcels of land mentioned in the indenture of mortgage, among the exhibits made the twenty third day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, between John Old of the one part, and David Roſs of the other part; and in caſe of default in the payment of the ſaid principal money, intereſts and coſts, at the time aforeſaid, that David S. Garland, John Wyatt, George Dillard and John Chriſtian, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice, in one or more of the Richmond newſpapers, do expoſe to public ſale, by auction, for ready money, the lands in the ſaid indenture mentioned and out of the proceeds of ſuch ſale, pay unto the plaintiff, the ſaid principal money, intereſts and coſts, and the ſurplus, if any after deducting the expences attending the ſale, pay unto the defendant, and make report thereof to the court.

A Copy—Teſte
PETER TINSLEY.

Plaintiff's coſts clerk and ſheriff's fees,	Dols.	Cts.
	16	97
Lawyers fee and tax,	17	66
	34	63

IN obedience to the foregoing decree, we will ſell, at public ſale, at Amherſt court houſe, for ready money, on the 15th day of March next, (it being court day) the Lands in the ſaid decree referred unto, which we find by the Mortgage to be 120 acres more or leſs, in the great bent of James River, Amherſt county, purchaſed by the ſaid John Old, from George Hilton; alſo another piece or parcel of Land, containing five acres, commonly called the Mine-Bank, purchaſed from ſaid George Hilton. This Land was intended, as we are informed by the ſaid John Old, for erecting a furnace for making iron, for which purpoſe it is tho't to be well adapted. The ſaid mortgage alſo conveys all the entries made by ſaid Old, joining the ſaid land, which will be ſold at the ſame time and place.

David S. Garland.
George Dillard.
John Chriſtian.

January 30, 1802. tdſ

For Freight or Charter,

The faſt ſailing new brig
TYGER,
now laying at Norfolk, burthen about 190 tons—will take about 200 Hhds. Tobacco, or 2000 Barrels Flour; is in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILL. TEMPLE.

Richmond, 15th Feb. 1802.

STOLEN

Out of room No. 6, at the Eagle-Tavern,

A TRUNK,

THE property of William Newſum, containing ſundry articles of clothing and ſome letters and papers, among them was a BOND of James Welch to General Mathews and John Lovett, for one hundred and twenty odd pounds. Some of the cloathes have been recovered, but the bond has not. All perſons are cautioned againſt receiving or paſſing the bond, and a handſome reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall deliver the ſame at the Eagle-Tavern.

Richmond, Feb. 2d, 1802. (3w)

NOTICE.

I SHALL leave this place for a few weeks. My buſineſs will be attended to by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, until I return.

Joſiah Dickſon.

Richmond, January 22d, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pleaſants, Book-Binder and Stationer.